

to force us into the war. I am not certain whether some of the more furious Republicans may not schismatize with him. (To James Madison, 1793. F. VI., 398.)

GENIUS.—But you, sir, wtK> have received from me the recommendations of a Rittenhouse, Barlow, Paine, will believe that talents and science are sufficient motives with me in appointments to which they are fitted, and that Freneau as a man of genius might find favor in my eye. * * * I hold it to be one of the distinguishing excellencies of election over hereditary successions that the talents which nature has provided in sufficient proportion should be selected by the society for the government of their affairs, rather than this should be transmitted through the loins of knaves and fools, passing from debauches of the table to those of the bed. (To Washington, 1792. F. VI, 107.)

GEORGE III.—Open your breast, sire, to liberal and expanded thought. Let not the name of George the Third be a blot in the page of history. You have no Minister for American affairs, because you have none taken up from among us, nor amenable to the laws on which they are to give you advice. It behooves you, therefore, to think and act for yourself and the people. * * * The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty and mankind will give you credit where you fail. No longer persevere in sacrificing the rights of one part of the empire to the inordinate desires of another; but deal out to all, equal and impartial right. (From "A Summary View," 1774. F. I., 446.)

GEORGE III.—The following is an epitome of the first sixteen years of his (George III's) reign: The colonies were taxed internally and externally; their essential interests sacrificed to individuals in Great Britain; their Legislatures suspended; charters annulled; trials by jury taken away; their persons subjected to transportation across the Atlantic and to trial before foreign judicatories; their supplications for redress thought beneath answer; armed troops sent among them to enforce submission to these violences; and actual hostilities commenced against them. (From "Notes on Virginia," 1782. F. III., 221.)